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Kenſington, June 12.

THE following Addreſs of the Miniſters and Elders of the Church of Scotland, having been tranſmitted by the High Commiſſioner to the Right Honourable the Earl of Holderneſſe, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has by him been preſented to His Majeſty: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

YOUR Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter to this aſſembly was received with that humble Reſpect and Gratitude, which is due from loyal and happy Subjects to the beſt of Sovereigns.

It muſt animate us with more ardent Zeal to diſcharge our Duty to God and your Majeſty, that the Conduct of former Aſſemblies is honoured with your Royal Approbation, and that your Majeſty is pleaſed to take favourable Notice of our undoubted Loyalty and Attachment to your Perſon and Government.

Your Majeſty's countenancing the Meeting of this Aſſembly with your Royal Authority and Approbation, is a freſh Inſtance of your paternal Regard to this national Church, and of your pious Concern for the Intereſts of true Religion.

We have an intire Reliance on your Majeſty's firm Reſolution to maintain the Church of Scotland, as by Law eſtabliſhed, in all its juſt Rights and Privileges; and we humbly beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that thro' the Grace of God, we ſhall be directed by the ſame good Principles and Diſpoſitions as heretofore; by theſe we are prompted to exert ourſelves to the utmoſt, in Defence of your Majeſty's Sacred Perſon, and in Support of that happy Conſtitution and auſpicious Government, under which we enjoy ſo many ineſtimable Bleſſings.

The Choice your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make of the Lord Cathcart, to repreſent your Royal Perſon in this Aſſembly, gives the higheſt Satisfaction to us, and to every Member of the Church. The repeated Proofs your Majeſty has had of his Abilities, Fidelity, and Prudence; and the Knowledge we have of his Zeal for your Majeſty's Service, as well as affectionate Concern for the Welfare and Proſperity of the Church of Scotland, cannot but render him intirely acceptable to us, and to all the true Friends of our happy Eſtabliſhment in Church and State.

Your Majeſty's Renewal of your Royal Bounty, for the Reformation of the Highlands and Iſlands, and Places where Ignorance and Popery ſtill too much abound, we accept with all Thankfulneſs; and ſhall employ the moſt proper and effectual Means, in our Power, for anſwering the important Ends of ſo pious and charitable a Donation.

To juſtify the Confidence your Majeſty is pleaſed to repoſe in us, your Majeſty may be aſſured, that we ſhall moſt heartily concur in our Endeavours, to advance the Intereſts of Religion and Virtue, which is the great End of our preſent Meeting.

That the God of all Grace, the Father of Mercies, may pour down his choiceſt Bleſſings upon your Majeſty's Perſon and Royal Family; That your precious Life may be long preſerved for a Bleſſing to theſe Realms; That your Councils may be directed by Divine Wiſdom; That your Fleets and Armies, under the Conduct of the Lord of Hoſts, may be ſucceſsful and victorious; and that the Calamities of War may be ſoon and happily terminated by a ſafe and honourable Peace; That God may abundantly bleſs their Royal Highneſſes, George Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princeſſes, and all the Branches of your Royal Family; and that after a long and proſperous Reign upon Earth, you may at laſt be received into that Kingdom, which cannot be moved; and that a Race of Kings of your Royal Line, Guardians of Religion, Liberty, and their Country, may always ſway the Scepter over theſe Lands, are the ſincere and hearty Prayers of,

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,
Your Majeſty's moſt Faithful, moſt Dutiful, and moſt Loyal Subjects,
The Miniſters and Elders met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our Name, in our Preſence, and at our Appointment, by
Edinburgh, *Geo. Kay*, Moderator.
May 26, 1759.

The following Addreſs of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of the City of Exeter, has been preſented to His Majeſty: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of the City of Exeter, in Chamber aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

THE Diſtinction which this City hath, by Your Majeſty's gracious Indulgence, ſo long enjoyed, of being admitted under the more immediate Protection and Patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, emboldens us, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, to approach Your Throne, and to join in the joyful Acclamations of Your People, on the happy Occaſion of his Royal Highneſs's having attained that Period, which the general Tenour of our Laws hath fixed as the Age of mature Underſtanding and Ability.

The

The whole Scope of Your Majeſty's mild and gentle Adminiſtration, directed with a paternal Care to promote the Welfare and Proſperity of Your Kingdoms, and the generous Sacrifice Your Majeſty hath made of every other Conſideration, in Vindication of their undoubted Rights, has juſtly rendered Your Government dear to Your grateful People. May we be long happy in its Continuance: May the ſame Succeſs, which hath hitherto attended the Wiſdom of Your Councils, and the Juſtice of Your Arms, prevail to the Eſtabliſhment of an honourable and laſting Peace. But amid the Apprehenſions unavoidably ſuggeſted by the Uncertainty of all human Bleſſings, what Circumſtance can afford ſo comfortable a Ground of Hope to Your Subjects, or give ſo entire a Stability to Your Majeſty's Meaſures, as the View of a Prince next Your Throne, formed under the Influence of Your great Example, and prepared by Your immediate Inſtruction, to ſecond Your Majeſty's unwearied Endeavours to provide for the Honour, Security, and Welfare, of theſe Your Kingdoms.

We beg Leave to add our moſt fervent Prayers to the Great Diſpoſer of all Events for the Preſervation of Your Majeſty's precious Health and Sacred Perſon; and that the many Bleſſings this Nation hath enjoyed during Your Glorious Reign, may be perpetuated, through a long Succeſſion of Princes of Your Illuſtrious Line, to the lateſt Poſterity.

Given under our Common Seal this fourth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord, One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty nine.

Saville-Houſe, June 12.

The following Addreſs of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Exeter, has been preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, by the Right Honourable Lord Robert Bertie, Lord of the Bed-Chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Exeter, in Chamber aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, crave Leave to approach your Preſence with our humble and moſt ſincere Gratulations on this Anniverſary of your Royal Highneſs's Birth, and on the joyful Occaſion of your having attained that Age, which our Laws have fixed as the Term of full Maturity; an Event that fills every Britiſh Heart with Exultation, and opens the moſt pleaſing Proſpect of future Happineſs to theſe Kingdoms.

The great and happy Advantages your Royal Highneſs has enjoyed from the Inſtruction and Example of your Royal Grandfather, (whoſe Life and Health may Almighty God long preſerve) and of your Princely Father, whoſe Memory will be ever dear to Great Britain; the many amiable Virtues of that Illuſtrious Princeſs from whom you draw your Birth, affording the ampleſt Scope for your Imitation; and thoſe high Qualities and noble Endowments which are already ſo well known to adorn your Royal Highneſs's Perſon and Character, are ſo many Pledges, which promiſe us the Continuance of that abundant Felicity we have ſo long enjoyed under the auſpicious Government of His preſent Majeſty.

The diſtinguiſhing Honour your Royal Highneſs, by His Majeſty's Indulgence, hath vouchſafed to confer upon this City, in accepting the Office of our High Steward, as it places us more peculiarly under your Royal Highneſs's Protection, encourages us to lay before your Royal Highneſs the humble Aſſurances of our dutiful Affection and unalterable Attachment to your Illuſtrious Perſon, and our moſt earneſt Wiſhes for your Royal Highneſs's Welfare and Proſperity.

Given under our Common Seal this Fourth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Nine.

Venice, May 25. On Sunday laſt Cavalier Correr, at preſent Ambaſſador at Rome, was in the Great Council elected Bailo or Ambaſſador from this Republick to the Grand Signior.

Dublin, June 5.

Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the Birth of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, (who then compleated the 21ſt Year of his Age) the Great Guns were fired in His Majeſty's Park the Phœnix, three Rounds, and anſwered by Vollies from the Regiments in Garriſon, (which were drawn out in the Royal Square at the Barracks) and by the Regiments encamped in the Park: At Noon there was a very ſplendid Appearance of the Nobility, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, at the Caſtle, to compliment their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices upon the Occaſion: And at Night the Battalion Guns in the Park were fired, and anſwered by a *Feu de Joie* from the Regiments there, and followed in the ſame Manner by the Battalion Guns and the Regiments in the Barracks; and the Night concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Demonſtrations of Joy.

Whitehall, June 11, 1759.

Whereas it has been humbly repreſented to the King, that, a Stable, belonging to the late dwelling Houſe of Henry Bates, Eſq; deceaſed, and which now belongs to Edward Richardſon, Gent. at Dachet, near Windſor, in the County of Bucks, was, on Sunday the 11th *of February laſt, in the Night, broke open; and that a Black cropt Mare, with a bald Face, about Fourteen Hands high, and alſo a Saddle, and double rein'd Curb-Bridle, were felonioufly taken thereout, and have not ſince been heard of, or diſcover'd, by the ſaid Edward Richardſon, the Owner of them, though a Reward has been offered, and publiſhed, in the News Papers, by him, for that Purpoſe; and, that, it is ſuppoſed there were ſeveral Confederates in the ſaid Robbery, as, in the Evening of the ſaid Sunday, on which it was committed, as aforeſaid, ſeveral Perſons were ſeen, near the ſaid Stable, armed with Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, and other offenſive Weapons, ſome of whom threatened the Lives of the Servants of the ſaid Edward Richardſon: His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſons concerned in breaking open the ſaid Stable, and committing the ſaid Robbery, is, hereby, pleaſed to promiſe His moſt gracious Pardon, to any One of them, (except the Perſon principally concerned thereein,) who ſhall diſcover his Accomplice or Accomplices in the ſaid Facts, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.* HOLDERNESSE.

And, as a further Encouragement, the ſaid Edward Richardſon, of Dachet aforeſaid, does, hereby, promiſe a Reward of Twenty Pounds *to any Perſon making ſuch Diſcovery as aforeſaid, (except the Perſon principally concerned in the Robbery,) to be paid by him, upon the Conviction of One or more of the Offenders.*

Edward Richardſon.

Admiralty Office, March 13, 1759.

MY Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty having received many repeated Complaints of divers outragious Acts of Piracy committed on Board great Numbers of Ships, as well Engliſh as Neutral, ſailing in the Engliſh Channel, by the Crews of Ships or Veſſels being or pretending to be Engliſh Privateers:

Their Lordſhips therefore, in order to detect and bring

bring to Juſtice the Perſons guilty of ſuch Piracies and Robberies, (in Violation of the Laws of Nations in general, and of this Kingdom in particular, and to the great Diſhonour thereof) are pleaſed to promiſe a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, unto or amongſt ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall, within Three Months from this Time, diſcover any one or more of the Offenders guilty of any ſuch Acts of Piracy as aforeſaid, ſo as ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be apprehended and duly convicted thereof.

And in regard the Committing of ſuch Offences as aforeſaid are greatly encouraged by divers Perſons as Acceſſaries thereto, who knowingly aſſiſt, maintain, councel, or adviſe the Committing of ſuch Acts of Piracy, and alſo by Perſons who receive Goods ſo piratically taken, and entertain and conceal Offenders, knowing them to have committed ſuch Robberies:

Their Lordſhips therefore, in order to detect or bring to Juſtice the Perſons guilty of ſuch laſt mentioned Offences, are pleaſed to promiſe a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, unto or amongſt ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall, within Three Months from this Time, diſcover any one or more of the Offenders guilty of any ſuch Offences laſt mentioned, ſo as ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be apprehended and duly convicted thereof. Which ſaid reſpective Rewards before mentioned, ſhall be paid, clear of all Deductions whatſoever, by Samuel Seddon, Eſq; Solicitor of the Admiralty, immediately after the Conviction of ſuch Offenders.

And as a further Encouragement, any of the ſaid Offenders, (other than and except the reſpective Commander or Commanders of any ſuch Piratical Ships or Veſſels) who ſhall diſcover any one or more of the ſaid Offenders, ſhall, on the Conviction of ſuch Offender or Offenders ſo diſcovered, be intitled to His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Pardon.

And their Lordſhips do alſo promiſe to grant, upon Requeſt, to every Perſon, being a Seaman, (who by making any ſuch Diſcovery or Diſcoveries, as aforeſaid, ſhall be intitled to either to the Whole, or to any Part or Parts of any of the above-mentioned Rewards) an abſolute Protection, to prevent his being impreſſed into His Majeſty's Sea Service, during this preſent War with France.

J. Clevland.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Penguin, that were on board at taking the Fidelle, a French Privateer, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the Produce of the Hull and Bounty of ſaid Privateer at Harwich at the Ship's Arrival at that Port; and the Shares not then demanded may be received at the Navy Coffee Houſe in Crutched Fryers, on the firſt Tueſday in every Month for three Years to come.

Grocers Hall, June 6, 1759.

The Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Grocers of the City of London, hereby give Notice, that they intend to let by Leaſe for three Lives and 61 Years, commencing from the 10th Day of October 1760, The Manor of Grocers, with the Appurtenances, and all other their Eſtate in the County of Londonderry in the Kingdom of Ireland; All Perſons who are willing to treat for ſuch Leaſe, are deſired to ſend their Propoſals, ſealed up, on Thurſday the 14th Inſtant, by Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to a Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Company, who will meet to open the ſaid Propoſals: And the Perſons ſending ſuch Propoſals, or their Agents, are deſired to be preſent at opening of the ſame. Particulars of the ſaid Eſtate, and the Conditions upon which it is intended to be let, and the Heads of the Leaſe propoſed to be granted in conſequence thereof, may be had of Mr. John Alexander, at the Clerk's Office in Grocers Hall, London; and of Mr. Redmond Kane, Attorney, in Bolton-ſtreet, Dublin; Mr. Alderman Alexander, in Londonderry; and Mr. William Kinkead, Chamberlain of the Corporation, in Coleraine.

Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office, May 30, 1759.

The Court of Directors of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company do hereby give Notice, that a General Court of the ſaid Company will be held at their Office on the Royal Exchange, London, on Thurſday the 5th Day of July next, from Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon till Two in the Afternoon, for the Election of a Governor, Sub-Governor, and Deputy Governor: And that the ſaid Court will be continued by Adjournment, and held at the ſame Place, and during the ſame Hours, on Friday the 6th of July next, for the Election of Twenty-four Directors, which Elections will be ſeverally declared at ſuch Times as the Court ſhall appoint to receive the reſpective Reports from the Scrutineers.

Printed Liſts of the Proprietors, qualified to Vote, will be ready to be delivered at the Office on Wedneſday the 27th of June next.

Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office, May 30, 1759.

The Court of Directors of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company do herby give Notice, that their Transfer Books will be ſhut from Thurſday the 14th Day of June to Tueſday the 17th Day of July next, and that a General Court of the ſaid Company will be held at their Office on the Royal Exchange, on Wedneſday the 20th Day of June next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, to conſider of a Dividend.

Eaſt-India Houſe, May 23, 1759.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, do hereby give Notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the ſaid Company will be held at their Houſe in Leadenhall ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 20th of June next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon: That the Transfer Books of the ſaid Company's Stock will be ſhut on Thurſday the 14th Day of the ſaid June, at Two o'Clock, and opened again on Thurſday the 12th Day of July next: That the Dividend Warrants on the ſaid Stock, due the 5th Day of July next, will be ready to be delivered on Tueſday the 7th Day of Auguſt following.

Victualling Office, June 5, 1759.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Friday the 6th of July next, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake the Victualling ſuch of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels as may touch at Nova Scotia, and be in want of Proviſions. The Conditions of the Contract may be ſeen at the Secretary's Office at the Victualling Office, London.

Merchants Seamens Office, Royal Exchange.

A General Court of the Preſident and Governors for Relief and Support of ſick, maimed, and diſabled Seamen, and of the Widows and Children of ſuch as ſhall be killed, ſlain, or drowned in the Merchants Service, will be held at this Office on Wedneſday the 27th of June Inſtant, at Eleven o'Clock, for the Election of a Preſident and Committee for the Year enſuing; and other Affairs. By Order of the Preſident and Committee,

Dan. Campbell, *Secretary.*

African Office, June 12, 1759.

The Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa give Notice, that the annual Election of nine Committee Men, for the Management of the Affairs of the ſaid Company, for the enſuing Year, will be on Tueſday the 3d of July next, at the Cities of London, and Briſtol, and Town of Liverpool, as directed by Act of Parliament; and that Attendance will be given at the African Office, in the Houſe of Mr. Samuel Poirier, in Cowper's Court, Cornhill, between the Hours of Ten and One of the ſame Day, to take a Ballot for the Choice of three proper Perſons for the ſaid City of London: And the like Attendance will be given at the Merchants Hall in the City of Briſtol, and in the Town of Liverpool, for the Choice of three proper Perſons for each of the ſaid Places.

N. B. No Perſon can Vote at this Election who was not made Free on or before the 3d of July 1758.

Printed Liſts of the Names, and Places of Abode of the Members of the ſaid Company, are ready to be delivered at the Places abovementioned.

Samuel Poirier, *Secretary.*

Navy Office, June 11, 1759.

The principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy give Notice, that on Wedneſday the 27th Inſtant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning preciſely, they will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as are willing to contract for the following Particulars, to be paid for by Bill regiſtered on the Courſe of the Navy, viz.

Shirts of good 7 8ths checquered Linnen.

Drawers of Cotton Checque.

Patterns of which may be viewed in the Slop Office in Crutched Fryars, by ſuch Perſons as are willing to undertake the ſame.

TO be ſold purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Richard Edwards, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn, in Chancery Lane, London, A large Freehold Houſe, with a Garden behind the ſame, ſituate at the Eaſt End of Little Tower-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. Margaret Pattens, London, Part of the Eſtate of the late Sir Anthony Sturt, Knt. deceaſed, called the Academy, with large Vaults under the ſame, in the Tenure of Richard Eaton, on Leaſe for 21 Years, at the yearly Rent of 80l. Further Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

TO be peremptorily ſold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before William Spicer, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, on Wedneſday the 4th of July next, between the Hours of Five and Six in the Afternoon, Two ſeveral Farms, Part Freehold and Part Copyhold, ſituate in the Pariſh of Langford in the County of Bedford, lett to George Dilly and Richard Cowper, at the yearly Rent of 89l. Alſo 82 Acres of Meadow or Paſture Ground, ſituate in the Pariſh of Eaton Socon in the ſame County, being Freehold, for one Life, lett at 65l. a Year. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, London.

TO be peremptorily ſold, purſuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, before Francis Eld, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn in Chancery Lane, London, on Thurſday the 12th Day of July next, between the Hours of Four and Six in the Afternoon, in ſix ſeparate Lots, Six Meſſuages with the Appurtenances, ſituate in the Abby Green and St. James Street near the Abby Green, in the City of Bath, held upon Leaſe for Lives, being Part of the Eſtate late of Samuel Shepheard, Eſq; deceaſed. The ſaid ſeveral Meſſuages are lett at the reſpective yearly Rents of 34l. 30l. 40l. 34l. 34l. and 34l. Of which further Particulars are to be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

ALL Perſons to whom William George, late of Betts Street near Ratcliff Highway, in the County of Middleſex, Victualler, deceaſed, were indebted at the Time of his Death, are deſired to ſend an Account thereof to Mr. John Mills, Appraiſer, of Ratcliff Highway. And all Perſons indebted to the ſaid William George, are deſired forthwith to pay what they are indebted to the ſaid John Mills, who is lawfully impowered to receive the ſame, or they will be ſued without further Notice.

THE Creditors of James Marks, late of Bradford in the County of Wilts, Clothier, deceaſed, who have not already made due Proof of their Debts, are deſired to prove the ſame, and ſend their Affidavits thereof to James Mathews, of Foome in Somerſetſhire, Cardmaker, or to John Ledyard, of Trowbridge in Wilts, Dyer, (his Adminiſtrators) before the 24th of June Inſtant; after which Day, ſuch Creditors whoſe Debts ſhall be duly proved, may call on the ſaid James Mathews for their reſpective Dividends; and ſuch Creditors who ſhall not have proved and delivered ſuch Proof of their Debts by the Time abovementioned, will be excluded the Benefit of ſuch Dividend.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Young, of the Pariſh of Saint Mary Matfellon, otherwiſe White Chappell, in the County of Middleſex, Dealer in Tallow and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 19th of June Inſtant, and on the 3d and 24th of July next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to aſſent to the Aſſignment already made, or chuſe a new Aſſignee or Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Meſſrs. Smith and Powell, Attorneys in Miles's Lane, Cannon Street, or Mr. Ravenſcroft, Attorney, in the Minories, London.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt George Smart, of Cannon Street, London, Vintner, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 20th and 27th Days of June inſtant, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and on the 24th of July next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chooſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt George Wheelwright, of Long Ditch, in the Pariſh of Saint Margaret Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Victualler, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 19th and 26th of June Inſtant, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and on the 24th of July next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. John Brewſter, Attorney, on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, or at N° 1. Garden Court, Middle Temple.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Hermanus Waag, of Saint Mary Axe, London, Merchant, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 19th of this inſtant June, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, and on the 6th and 24th of July next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Penvold, Attorney, on Garlick Hill.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Froſt, of Cornhill, London, Silverſmith, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 5th of July next, (and not on the 15th of June Inſtant) at Four in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a final Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt John David Ziegel, of King's Arms Yard, London, Merchant, intend to meet on the 3d of July next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt George Buchanan and William Hamilton, late of London, Merchants and Partners, intend to meet on the 6th of July next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a ſecond Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Francis Eſtienne, of the Pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Jeweller and Toyman, intend to meet on the 5th of July next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a further Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Adcock, of the Pariſh of South Mims, in the County of Middleſex, Innkeeper, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 6th of July next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Stephen Beck, late of the City of Briſtol, Maltſter, intend to meet on the 23d of July next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Thomas Killigrew, called the Fountain Tavern in High Street in the ſaid City of Briſtol, in order to make a final Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend. And the Claimants are then and there to make out their Claims, or they will be diſallowed.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, *June* 14, 1759.

Whitehall, June 14, 1759.

YESTERDAY Morning, Colonel Clavering, and Captain Leſlie, late Commander of His Majeſty's Ship the Buckingham, arrived with Letters from the Honourable General Barrington, and Commodore Moore, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, of which the following are Extracts.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable General Barrington to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Head Quarters in the Capeſterre, Guadalupe, May 9, 1759.

IN my laſt Letter of the 6th of March, I had the Honour to acquaint you, that the Troops under my Command at Guadalupe, (except the Garriſon of Fort Royal) were all embarked, with their Baggage, &c. without the Loſs of a Man. The Fleet ſailed the next Morning for Fort Louis, but from the very great Difficulty of turning to Windward were not able to reach it till the 11th, at Four in the Afternoon, when all the Ships of War, but only Twenty-five of the Tranſports, came to an Anchor; the others were either driven much to Leeward, or prevented by the Winds and ſtrong Currents from weathering the Point of the Saintes.

I went on Shore at Fort Louis that Evening to ſee the Fort, and the Works carrying on by the Detachment that had already been ſent thither from Baſſeterre.

On the 12th I went in a Boat to reconnoitre the two Coaſts of this Bay, as well the Grande Terre Side, as that of Guadalupe, to find a proper Place for making a Deſcent; but Commodore Moore having acquainted me in the Evening of that Day, that he had received certain Intelligence of a French Squadron of Ships of War, conſiſting of nine Sail of the Line and two Frigates, being ſeen to the Northward of Barbadoes, and that it was therefore neceſſary for him to quit this Place, with all the Ships of War under his Command, and go into Prince Rupert's Bay, in the Iſland of Dominico, as a Situation more advantageous for the Protection of Baſſeterre, and this Place, as well as the Engliſh Iſlands; I thought it adviſeable the next Day to call together the General Officers to conſider what, in our preſent Situation, was beſt to be done, and it was determined, notwithſtanding the divided State of the Troops by the Separation of the Tranſports, the weak State of Fort Louis, and the Impoſſibility of ſupplying it with Water but from the Ships, and the many other Difficulties which then appeared, that it would be moſt for His Majeſty's Service, and the Honour of His Arms, to do the utmoſt to keep Poſſeſſion of the Fort, and to wait ſome further Intelligence of the Motions of the Enemy.

Commodore Moore ſailed the next Morning for Prince Rupert's Bay, with all the Ships of War, except the Roebuck of 40 Guns, which he left, as ſome Protection to the Tranſports.

From this Time to the 17th I continued to direct Works to be made for the Security of the Camp, and for the finiſhing, as well as ſtrengthening the Lines, when, the chief Engineer, who was on board one of the Tranſports that could not before get up, being arrived, and having made to me a Report of the Weakneſs of the Fort, I thought it neceſſary to call a Council of War to conſider the State thereof; and it being debated whether the Fort might not be made tenable, and kept as a Garriſon for his Majeſty's Service, on a more circumſcribed Plan, tho' it appeared impoſſible to keep it in the preſent Extent of Out-poſts; it was determined after much Conſideration, that from its Weakneſs and bad Conſtruction, its being commanded by ſeveral Heights very contiguous to it, as well as the great Difficulty (I may indeed ſay the Impoſſibility) of procuring for the preſent, and eſtabliſhing a conſtant Supply of Water, and other more neceſſary Things for the Support and Defence of a Garriſon in this Part of the World, not to be tenable. However, Sir, I was determined to hold it, until ſome future Event might convince me what was beſt to be done for His Majeſty's Service.

I reflected on the State of the Army under my Command, and of the little Probability there was of ſucceeding in any Attempt of reducing the Country by the Troops I had, without the Aſſiſtance of the Ships of War to cover them in Landing. But however I determined to make a Deſcent on the Coaſt of Grand Terre; and for that Purpoſe I ordered Colonel Crump, with a Detachment conſiſting of 600 Men, to go in ſome of the Tranſports, that carried moſt Guns, and endeavour to land between the Towns of St. Anne and St. François, and deſtroy the Batteries and Cannon, which was happily executed with very little Loſs.

As I imagined by my ſending Colonel Crump to attack the Towns of St. Anne and St. François, the Enemy would be obliged to detach ſome of their Troops from the Poſt of Goſier, I ordered, two Days after he ſailed, the only 300 Men I had left to be put on board Tranſports, and lye off that Town; and in the Morning of the 29th I went to reconnoitre the Battery and Intrenchments, and perceiving that the Enemy appeared leſs numerous than for ſome Time before, I made a Diſpoſition for forcing them by two different Attacks. This was executed the next Morning at Sun-riſing, with great Spirit and Reſolution by the Troops; and notwithſtanding the Fire of the Enemy from their Intrenchments and Battery, both were ſoon carried with little Loſs, and the Enemy drove into the

the Woods. The Troops immediately deſtroyed the Cannon and Battery, with the Town.

This being happily effected, I ordered the Detachment to force its Way to Fort Louis; and, at the ſame Time, ſent Orders for the Garriſon to make two Sallies, one to the Right, in order to put the Enemy between two Fires, and the other to attack their Lines, as I knew that which I had juſt made would oblige them to ſend Troops to oppoſe our Paſſage on that Side. The firſt was made, but the latter, by ſome Miſtake, was not executed; which, had it been done, we muſt inevitably have been in Poſſeſſion of their Lines. The Detachment from Goſier forced their Paſſage with ſome Loſs, notwithſtanding a very ſtrong Paſs that the Enemy were poſſeſſed of, and took Poſſeſſion of a Battery of Three Twenty-four Pounders, which would, the next Day, have played on our Camp.

Governor Deſbriſay, whom I had left at Fort Royal in Baſſeterre, having been killed by the Blowing up of ſome Cartridges that took Fire from the Wadding of a Twenty-four Pounder that was diſcharged from the upper Baſtion of Fort Royal, at a Body of the Enemy, on the 23d of March, I appointed Major Melvill, who commanded the Detachment of the 38th Regiment from the Leeward Iſlands, to be Governor in his Room. Major Trollope, a Lieutenant of the 63d Regiment, and two private Men, were likewiſe killed by this Accident; and a Captain, another Lieutenant, and three Men, wounded: And the Parapet of that Baſtion levelled with the Ground by the Exploſion.

At the ſame Time that I was acquainted with this Accident, I was told, that the Enemy had erected a Bomb Battery, and thrown ſeveral Shells into the Fort; and that they had, for ſome Time paſt, been working, as the Garriſon ſuſpected upon another Battery; I therefore ordered Governor Melvill to cauſe a Sortie to be made from the Garriſon in order to deſtroy it. Accordingly a Detachment of 300 Men ſallied out under the Command of Capt. Blomer, on the 1ſt of April, and without much Difficulty forced the Enemy's Entrenchments, and got into the Work; which proved to be a Battery of One Eighteen Pounder, and One Twelve, nearly compleated. Our People ſpiked the Guns, and returned to the Garriſon with the Loſs of only ſix Men killed, and ſix wounded.

As I thought the Fort, by this Accident, might want the Aſſiſtance of the Chief Engineer, I ſent him thither immediately, as well as the Commanding Officer of the Artillery, that no Time might be loſt in putting it again into a proper State of Defence.

The remaining Part of the Tranſports, with the Troops, being now arrived; nine having come on the 23d of March, and the others by One or Two in a Day; as I had long intended, ſo ſoon as it was in my Power, to make an Attack on the Guadalupe Side, as the Enemy had there ſome Poſts of infinite Conſequence, I formed, upon the Information of ſome Negroes, who promiſed to conduct the Troops in Flat-bottom Boats by Night, a Deſign of ſurprizing Petit Bourg, Guoyave, and St. Marie's, at the ſame Time. The firſt was to be effected by Brigadier Crump, who, the Moment he had made himſelf Maſter of it, was to march to Bay Mahaut, and deſtroy the Batteries there, as well as a large Magazine of Proviſions that the Enemy had collected from the Dutch, and to hinder any more arriving: The latter, under Brigadier Clavering, after he had ſurprized St. Marie's, and Guoyave, was to march into the Capeſterre, and reduce that fine Country. The Succeſs of this appeared not only to me, but to the Gentlemen who were to execute it, almoſt infallible: But the Night proved ſo bad, and the Negroe Conductors were ſo frightened, that they run ſeveral of the Boats on the Shoals, of which that Coaſt is full; ſo that though Brigadier Clavering did land with about Eighty Men, yet the Place was ſo full of Mangroves, and ſo deep in Mud, that he was obliged to return, but not without the Enemy's diſcovering our Deſign.

This obliged me to attempt by Force, what could not be effected upon the ſafer Plan: But as I was then laid up in a moſt ſevere Fit of the Gout in my Feet, Head, and Stomach, I ſent Brigadiers Clavering and Crump to reconnoitre the Coaſt near Arnoville; and upon their Report, I ordered 1300 Regulars, and 150 of the Antigua Volunteers, to land under the Protection of the Woolwich Man of War: What happened afterwards, you will ſee by the following Letter, which I received at Petit Bourg from Brigadier Clavering, on the 25th of April.

At M. Poyens, Capeſterre, Guadalupe, April 24, 1759.

Sir.

ON Thurſday the 12th of April, at Day break, I landed with the Troops which you put under my Orders, conſiſting of thirteen Hundred Men, excluſive of the Antigua Volunteers, at a Bay not far diſtant from Arnoville. The Enemy made no Oppoſition to our landing, but retired, as our Troops advanced, to very ſtrong Intrenchments behind the River Le Corn. This Poſt was to them of the greateſt Importance, as it covered the whole Country to the Bay Mahaut, where their Proviſions and Supplies of all Sorts were landed from St. Euſtatia, and therefore they had very early taken Poſſeſſion of it, and had ſpared no Pains to ſtrengthen it, though the Situation was ſuch as required very little Aſſiſtance from Art. The River was only acceſſable at two narrow Paſſes, on Account of a Moraſs covered with Mangroves, and thoſe Places they had occupied with a Redoubt and well palliſaded Intrenchments, defended with Cannon, and all the Militia of that Part of the Country. We could only approach them in a very contracted Front, which was at laſt reduced to the Breadth of the Roads, interſected with deep and wide Ditches. Our Artillery, which conſiſted of Four Field Pieces and Two Howitzers, were ordered to keep a conſtant Fire on the Top of the Intrenchments, to cover the Attack made by Duroure's Regiment and the Highlanders, who, on this Occaſion, behaved with the greateſt Coolneſs and Reſolution, keeping up, as they advanced, a regular Platoon Firing. This Behaviour ſo intimidated the Enemy, that they abandoned the firſt Intrenchment on the Left, into which the Highlanders threw themſelves, Sword in Hand, and purſued the Enemy, with Part of Duroure's Regiment, into the Redoubt.

The Enemy ſtill kept their Ground at their Intrenchments on the Right, from whence they annoyed our People very much, both with Muſquetry and Cannon; and though thoſe who had carried the firſt Intrenchments had got into their Rear, yet, till a Bridge could be made to paſs the River, they could not get round to attack this

this Poſt. This took us up near Half an Hour; but however we got up Time enough to take near Seventy of the Enemy Priſoners, as they were endeavouring to make their Eſcape, amongſt whom were ſome of the moſt conſiderable Inhabitants of the Iſland.

We found in both the Intrenchments Six Peices of Cannon. Our Loſs was 1 Officer and 13 Men killed, and 2 Officers and 52 Men wounded.

So ſoon as the Ditches could be filled up for the Paſſage of the Artillery, we proceeded on our March towards Petit Bourg. A conſiderable Number of the Enemy had lined an Intrenchment about Half a Mile on the Left of the Road, but when they perceived we were endeavouring to ſurround them, they abandoned it, keeping always about Two Hundred Yards in our Front, ſetting Fire to the Sugar Canes, which obliged us more than once to leave the Road, to avoid any Accident to our Powder.

The Troops arrived late on the Banks of the River Lezard, behind which, at the only Ford, the Enemy had thrown up very ſtrong Intrenchments, protected with Four Pieces of Cannon on the Hill behind them.

Having reconnoitred the Side of the River, and finding it might coſt us very dear to Force the Paſſage at the Ford, I therefore kept up their Attention all the Night by firing into their Lines, during which Time I got Two Canoes conveyed about a Mile and a Half down the River, where being launched, we ferryed over, before break of Day in the Morning, a ſufficient Number of Men to attack them in Flank, whilſt we ſhould do the ſame in Front: The Enemy ſoon perceived their Danger, and left their Intrenchments with the greateſt Precipitation.

Thus we paſſed without the Loſs of a Man, ſtill purſuing them to Petit Bourg, which Place they had fortified with Lines, and a Redoubt filled with Cannon.

We found Captain Uvedale there, in the Granada Bomb, throwing Shells into the Fort. The Enemy did not remain in it long when they ſaw our Intention of occupying the Heights round them, but left us Maſters of that, and the Port, with all the Cannon round the Place.

We halted here the 14th to get Proviſions for the Troops.

On the 15th, at Day-break, Brigadier Crump was detached with 700 Men to the Bay Mahaut, and at the ſame Time Captain Stiel with 100 to Guoyave, about ſeven Miles in our Front, to deſtroy a Battery there. The Panick of the Enemy was ſuch, that they only diſcharged their Cannon at him, and abandoned a Poſt that might have been defended againſt an Army. He nailed up Seven Pieces of Cannon, and returned the ſame Evening to Petit Bourg. Brigadier Crump returned likewiſe the next Day with his Detachment from the Bay Mahaut, where he found the Town and Batteries abandoned. Theſe he burnt, with an immenſe Quantity of Proviſions, that had been landed there by the Dutch, and reduced the whole Country, as far as Petit-Bourg.

The heavy Rains on the ſucceeding Days had ſo ſwelled the Rivers, that it was impoſſible for the Troops to advance; however this Delay gave us an Opportunity of ſtrenghthening the Poſt at Petit Bourg.

On the 18th in the Evening the Antigua Volunteers took Poſſeſſion again of Guoyave: They were ſupported early the next Morning by a Detachment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Barlow, who had Orders to repair the Road for the Paſſage of the Cannon.

On the 20th, after leaving 250 Men to guard Petit Bourg; the remaining Part of the Detachment, with the Cannon, moved on to Guoyave, in order to proceed afterwards to St. Marie's, where we were informed the Enemy were collecting their whole Force to oppoſe us, and had likewiſe thrown up Intrenchments, and made Barricadoes on the Road to prevent our Approach to it. We were not long before we perceived them; but, at the ſame Time, we found, as well by our own Obſervation, as by the Information of the Guides, that it was not impoſſible to get into their Rear by Roads the Enemy thought impracticable, and conſequently had guarded with very little Care.

A Detachment was immediately formed under Colonel Barlow, for this Service, and Orders were ſent to haſten the March of the Artillery, which, from the Badneſs of the Roads, had not been able to get up. The firſt Shot from our Cannon placed very near their Intrenchment, with the Alarm that was given by our Detachment in the Rear, made the Enemy very ſoon ſenſible of the dangerous Situation they were in, and indeed their precipitate Flight only ſaved them from being all taken Priſoners.

We purſued them as far as the Heights of St. Marie's, where we again formed our Men for a freſh Attack on the Lines and Batteries there.

Whilſt the Barricadoes were levelling for the Artillery, we attempted a ſecond Time to paſs the Woods and Precipices that covered the Flanks of the Enemy's Lines; but, before we could get up our Cannon, they perceived this Movement, and began to quit their Lines to oppoſe it, which made us reſolve, without any further Delay, to attack them immediately in Front; and it was accordingly executed with the greateſt Vivacity, notwithſtanding the conſtant Firing both of their Cannon and Muſquetry. They abandoned here all their Artillery, and went off in ſo much Confuſion, that they never afterwards appeared before us.

We took up our Quarters at St. Marie's that Night, and the next Day entered the Capeſterre, which is the richeſt and moſt beautiful Part of this or any other Country in the Weſt Indies. Eight hundred and ſeventy Negroes, belonging to one Man only, ſurrendered this Day.

Here Meſſ. de Clainvilliers and Duqueruy, deputed by the principal Inhabitants of the Iſland, met me to know the Terms you would grant them; and, as I accompanied them to Petit Bourg the next Day, and there preſented them to you, it is not neceſſary for me to mention any Tranſaction ſince that Time.

I cannot however conclude, without doing Juſtice to thoſe, to whoſe Merit is due the Succeſs that has attended the King's Arms on this Occaſion; I mean the Spirit and Conſtancy of the Troops: To Brigadier Crump, without whoſe Concurrence I never undertook any thing, but chiefly to yourſelf, Sir, who planned the whole Enterprize, and who furniſhed me with all theſe Means, without which, neither Bravery nor Prudence can little avail.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. Clavering.

The above is a Journal of every Thing that has paſſed in the Military Way ſince the Letter I had the Honour to write to you, Sir, on the 6th of March. What has happened ſince in regard to the Capitulation, I beg Leave to refer You to my other Letter of this Date.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. Barrington.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable General Barrington to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Head Quarters, in the Capeſterre, Guadalupe, May 9, 1759.

I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform you, that, by great Perſeverance, and changing entirely the Nature of the War, by carrying it on by Detachments, I have at length made myſelf Maſter of Guadalupe and Grande Terre. This is a Work, Sir, that, I believe, the moſt Sanguine (conſidering our total Separation from the Fleet) could not expect to have been performed by ſo ſmall a Body of Men.

I ſhall not in this trouble you with the Detail, as I have done myſelf the Honour of ſending it to you in my other Letter. I ſhall only ſay in general, that the great good Conduct and Zeal of Brigadiers Clavering and Crump, and the Bravery of the Troops, got the better of every Obſtacle; forced the Enemy in all their Entrenchments, and ſtrong Paſſes; took fifty Pieces of Cannon, and advanced as far as the Capeſterre, the only remaining unreduced Part of the Country. This at laſt brought the Enemy to Terms. My Situation was ſuch, that it was abſolutely neceſſary, that what was done ſhould not be procraſtinated, as I was determined to grant no Truce for Time enough for the Inhabitants to recover from their Fears. Mr. Moore was abſent; the Thing preſſed; and ſome Reſolution was to be taken immediately. That, which I took, was according to the beſt of my Underſtanding, and I hope, Sir, you will approve of it.

I believe, Sir, the infinite Conſequence and Value of Guadalupe, and Grande Terre, is not perfectly known in England, as (if I am rightly informed) there is more Sugar grown here than in all the Leeward Iſlands put together; beſides great Quantities of Cotton and Coffee. The Country, eſpecially the Capeſterre, the fineſt I ever ſaw, watered with good Rivers every Mile or two; and a Port belonging to it, where all the Navy of England may ride ſafe from Hurricanes. All this can be explained much better, than I can by Letter, by Brigadier Clavering, whoſe infinite Zeal for His Majeſty's Service, and Talents as a Soldier, I hope will recommend him to Protection. Such Men are rare; and I think I may venture to aſſure you, there are few Things in our Profeſſion, that he is not equal to, if it ſhould be thought fit to honour him with the Execution of any future Commands.

I have appointed Colonel Crump to the Government, who, ſince Governor Haldane left us, I have made act as a Brigadier: His Merit is very great, both as a Soldier, and a Man of Judgment: He is of this Part of the World; underſtands the Trade, Cuſtoms and Genius of the People; and as he thinks nobly and diſintereſtedly, he would not have accepted of the Government, but in Hopes of advancing himſelf in the Army by that Means. I cannot ſay, how very uſeful, and how much our Succeſſes are owing to his good Conduct, and great Zeal.

As I have now nothing to fear from the Land, I am repairing, as well as I can, Fort Louis, and fortifying the Iſle of Cochon for the greater Security of the Harbour. The poor People here are in a miſerable Condition, but I ſhall do every Thing in my Power to procure them the Things they want.

I have the Honour to ſend you incloſed the Capitulation of the Governor, as well as that of the Inhabitants. The Latter have behaved, in all their Dealings, with great Candour; and it is a Juſtice I owe them, to acquaint you with it.

It has not as yet been poſſible for me to go round the Iſlands to ſee the different Poſts that muſt be occupied, I therefore cannot yet determine the exact Number of Troops that will be neceſſary to be left for their Defence.

The great Aſſiſtance I have received from Captain Lynn, of His Majeſty's Ship the Roebuck, in the different Services I have been carrying on for the Reduction of theſe Iſlands, ought not to be forgot by me, as well as his Firſt Lieutenant Mr. Keating; both whom I beg Leave to recommend to your Favour.

I find it is impoſſible (from the different Parts of the Iſlands where they are to be received) for me to procure a Return of the Artillery and Stores, (which have been delivered up, in conſequence of the Capitulations) to ſend by this Opportunity; but I hope to be able to have the Honour of ſending it very ſoon.

I cannot help congratulating myſelf, that I had juſt ſigned the Capitulation with the Inhabitants of the Grande Terre, when a Meſſenger arrived in their Camp to acquaint them, that M. Beauharnois, the General of theſe Iſlands, had landed at St. Anne's, on the Windward Part of that Iſland, with a Reinforcement from Martinico, of 600 Regulars, 2000 Buccaneers, and 2000 Stand of ſpare Arms for the Inhabitants, with Artillery and Mortars, under the Convoy of M. Bompart's Squadron. This Support, had it arrived there an Hour ſooner, muſt have made the Conqueſt of that Iſland very difficult, if not impoſſible. As ſoon as he heard the Capitulation was ſigned, he reimbarked again.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Honourable Major General Barrington, and John Moore, Eſq; Commanders in Chief of His Britannick Majeſty's Land and Sea Forces in theſe Seas, and M. Nadau Dutreil, Governor for his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty of Guadalupe, Grande Terre, Deſeada, and the Saintes.

ARTICLE I.

Granted, except the Mortar; and as to the Cannon, we will allow only four Rounds for each Piece; and on Condition that the Troops of His Britannick Majeſty ſhall take Poſſeſſion of the different Poſts at the Three Rivers, and the Hoſpital To-morrow Morning, the 2d of May,

ARTICLE I.

We the Governor, Staff and other Officers, of the Regular Troops, ſhall march out of our Poſts, with one Mortar, two Field Pieces of Braſs Cannon, with ten Rounds for each Piece, Arms, Baggage, and the Honours of War.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE II.

Granted.

ARTICLE III.

Granted only for the Commiſſary General, and the Officers of the Admiralty, and refuſed to the others.

ARTICLE IV.

Granted.

ARTICLE V.

Granted.

ARTICLE VI.

Granted.

ARTICLE VII.

Granted : One Veſſel for all the Ladies.

ARTICLE VIII.

Granted.

ARTICLE IX.

Granted.

ARTICLE X.

Granted.

ARTICLE XI.

Granted, upon Condition that they are immediately ſent off the Iſland.

ARTICLE XII.

Granted.

ARTICLE XIII.

Granted.

May, at Eight o'Clock; and that all Magazines of Proviſions, Ammunition, and Implements of War, as well as all Papers relating to the Revenue, be delivered into the Poſſeſſion of a Commiſſary to be named by us for that Purpoſe.

ARTICLE II.

That we ſhall be ſent to Martinico, in a good Veſſel, well provided, and by the ſhorteſt Paſſage.

ARTICLE III.

That the Commiſſary General, Officers of Juſtice, Admiralty, and all ſuch as have the King's Commiſſion, ſhall likewiſe be ſent to Martinico in a good Veſſel, well provided, and by the ſhorteſt Paſſage.

ARTICLE IV.

That the Staff and other Officers ſhall have Leave to take with them their Wives and Children to Martinico; and ſhall have a good Veſſel well provided to carry them by the ſhorteſt Paſſage.

ARTICLE V.

That the Staff and other Officers ſhall have the ſame Number of Servants granted them, as were allowed by the moſt Chriſtian King, viz. To the Governor Twenty-four; to the Commiſſary General Twenty-four; to the Lieutenant Governor Eighteen; to the Fort Major Fifteen; to the Captains Twelve each; to the Lieutenants Eight each; and to the Enſigns ſix each.

ARTICLE VI.

That it ſhall be allowed to all the Officers who have Eſtates in this Colony, (except to me the Governor, unleſs the King permits me alſo) to appoint Attornies to act for them until the Peace; and if the Iſland is not then ceded, the abovementioned Officers ſhall have Leave to ſell their Eſtates, and carry off the Produce.

ARTICLE VII.

That a good Veſſel ſhall be allowed to the Lady of M. Duclieu, Lieutenant Governor General of the Iſlands, and Captain of one of the King's Ships, to carry her to Martinico, with her Equipage, Furniture, Plate, and Servants, ſuitable to her Rank: And alſo to the Governor's Lady, and the Wives and Widows of the Staff Officers of this Iſland.

ARTICLE VIII.

That M. de Folleville, Lieutenant Governor of Martinico, ſhall have a good Veſſel to carry him and his Volunteers thither, by the ſhorteſt Paſſage, with only ſuch Arms, Baggage, and Servants, as they brought with them.

ARTICLE IX.

That the Sieur Avril of Dominico and his Detachment ſhall be ſent thither with their Arms and Baggage.

ARTICLE X.

That the Priſoners, Soldiers, and Sailors, ſhall be mutually exchanged.

ARTICLE XI.

That all the Negroes who were enliſted and continued till the laſt Day of the Attack, in the Companies of Bologne, Petit, Dumoliere, and Ruby, agreeable to the Liſt, that wilbe given in, of them, ſhall have their Fredom at the Expence of the Colony, as by Agreement.

ARTICLE XII.

That the Men belonging to the Privateers, who deſire to go to Martinico, ſhall have a Veſſel to carry them thither.

ARTICLE XIII.

That there ſhall be a reaſonable Time allowed for removing the Furniture, Effects and Cloaths, that are in the Reduit, or other Places,

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XIV.

Granted: Thoſe that remain here ſhall be taken Care of, at the Expence of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

ARTICLE XV.

They muſt go out of the Iſland.

ARTICLE XVI.

They ſhall have neither Mortar nor Cannon.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Tranſport Ships ſhall be at the Great Bay To-morrow Morning to receive the Troops of the Garriſon, the Privateers Men, and thoſe who are to paſs to Martinico.

J. Barrington.
Nadau Dutreil.

belonging to the Perſons who are to be ſent to Martinico; and that his Excellency General Barrington ſhall grant his Protection for the ſafe Conveyance of the above-mentioned Effects to the Place of Embarkation.

ARTICLE XIV.

That there ſhall be an Hoſpital Ship provided for the Wounded and Sick that are in a Condition to be removed; and that the reſt ſhall be taken Care of and ſent with a Flag of Truce to Martinico, as ſoon as they are recovered.

ARTICLE XV.

That all Subjects, formerly belonging to the King of Great Britain, who for Crimes were forced to fly their Country, and have carried Arms in this Iſland, ſhall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in this Iſland as Inhabitants.

ARTICLE XVI.

That the ſame Honours and Conditions ſhall be granted to the King's Troops in the Grande Terre, as are given to thoſe in Guadalupe.

ARTICLE XVII.

That the Troops at the Head of the Reduit, as well as thoſe at the three Rivers, ſhall march to the Poſt of the Camp of la Garde, and to remain there until the Day of their Embarkation.

John Moore.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Honourable Major-General Barrington and John Moore, Eſq; Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majeſty's Land and Sea Forces in theſe Seas,

AND

The Inhabitants of the Iſland of Guadalupe, repreſented by Meſſieurs Debourg De Clainvilliers, and Duqueruy, by Virtue of full Powers to them given for that Purpoſe, and authorized by Monſieur Nadau Dutreil, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Governor of this Iſland.

ARTICLE I.

Granted, in Conſideration of the brave Defence which the Inhabitants have made during an Attack of three Months, upon Condition that they lay down their Arms ſo ſoon as they have marched by our Troops, and that all the Forts, Poſts, Batteries, Cannon, Mortars, Firelocks, and Bayonets, with all kind of Ammunition, and Implements of War, be delivered to a Commiſſary to be named by us; and that we ſhall have a Power of fixing Garriſons in all ſuch Places as we ſhall think proper.

ARTICLE I.

The Inhabitants ſhall march out of their Poſts with all the Honours of War, viz. with two Field-pieces, their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and lighted Match.

ARTICLE II.

Granted, excepting thoſe from Marigalante, who ſhall be ſent to Martinico.

ARTICLE II.

The Inhabitants of the Iſlands of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominico, who came to the Aſſiſtance of this Iſland, ſhall have Leave to retire with their Arms and Baggage, and a Ship ſhall be provided to carry them, and the Servants they brought with them, to their reſpective Iſlands, with Proviſions for their Paſſage.

ARTICLE III.

Granted.

ARTICLE III.

The Inhabitants ſhall be allowed the free and publick Exerciſe of their Religion; the Prieſts and Religious ſhall be preſerved in their Pariſhes, Convents, and all other Poſſeſſions; and the Superiors of the ſeveral Orders ſhall be permitted to ſend for ſuch as they think neceſſary from France, and the neighbouring Iſlands; but all Letters wrote on this Occaſion ſhall be tranſmitted by the Governor appointed by His Britannick Majeſty.

ARTICLE IV.

Granted, on Condition that they take an Oath within a Month, or ſooner, if poſſible, to maintain all the Clauſes of the Capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.

ARTICLE IV.

They ſhall obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality, and not be forced to take up Arms againſt his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or againſt any other Power.

ARTICLE V.

Granted; but when any Vacancies happen in the Seats of Juſtice, the ſuperior Council of the Iſland is to name proper Perſons to fill up thoſe Vacancies, who muſt receive their Commiſſions from

ARTICLE V.

They ſhall be allowed their civil government, their Laws, Cuſtoms, and Ordinances; Juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered by the ſame Perſons who are now in Office; and what relates to the interior

from His Britannick Majeſty; and all Acts of Juſtice whatſoever are to be in his Name. But in regard to any Change in the political Government, we grant it, if agreeable to his Majeſty's Pleaſure.

ARTICLE VI.

Granted.

ARTICLE VII.

Granted; but if this Iſland is ceded to his Britannick Majeſty at the Peace, it ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Duties and Impoſts as the other Engliſh Leeward Iſlands, the moſt favoured.

ARTICLE VIII

Granted.

ARTICLE IX.

Granted.

ARTICLE X.

Granted.

ARTICLE XI.

Granted; but ſuch of the Inhabitants as chuſe to retire, ſhall have Leave to ſell to none but Subjects of Great-Britain.

ARTICLE XII.

This will depend on His Majeſty's Pleaſure.

ARTICLE XIII.

Granted.

ARTICLE XIV.

Granted.

ARTICLE XV.

Granted.

ARTICLE XVI.

Granted; as the Iſland produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

rior Police of the Iſland ſhall be ſettled between His Britannick Majeſty's Governor and the Inhabitants. And in caſe this Iſland ſhall be ceded to the King of Great Britain at the Peace, the Inhabitants ſhall have their Choice, either to keep their own political Government, or to accept that which is eſtabliſhed at Antigua and St. Chriſtopher's.

ARTICLE VI.

The Inhabitants as well as the Religious Orders ſhall be maintained in the Property and Enjoyment of their Poſſeſſions, Goods moveable and immoveable, Noble and Ignoble, of what Nature ſoever they may be; and ſhall be preſerved in their Privileges, Rights, Honours, and Exemptions; and the free Negroes and Mulattoes in their Liberty.

ARTICLE VII.

They ſhall pay no other Duties to His Britannick Majeſty but ſuch as they have hitherto paid to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, without any other Charge or Impoſts; the Expences attending the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Penſions to Curates, and other cuſtomary Charges, ſhall be paid out of the Revenue of His Britannick Majeſty, in the ſame Manner as under the Government of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

ARTICLE VIII.

All Priſoners taken during the Attack of this Iſland ſhall be mutually exchanged.

ARTICLE IX.

The free Mulattoes and Negroes, who have been taken, ſhall be conſidered as Priſoners of War, and not treated as Slaves.

ARTICLE X.

The Subjects of Great Britain, who have taken Refuge in this Iſland, whether Criminals or Debtors, ſhall have Leave to retire.

ARTICLE XI.

No other but the Inhabitants actually reſiding in this Iſland ſhall poſſeſs any Lands, or Houſes, by Purchaſe, Grant, or otherwiſe, before a Peace; but if at the Peace this Iſland ſhould be ceded to the King of Great-Britain, then ſuch of the Inhabitants as do not chuſe to live under the Engliſh Government ſhall be permitted to ſell their Poſſeſſions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire wherever they pleaſe; for which Purpoſe there ſhall be a reaſonable Time allowed.

ARTICLE XII.

In caſe there ſhould be any Exchange at the Peace, their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties are deſired to give the Preference to this Iſland.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Inhabitants ſhall have Liberty to ſend their Children to be educated in France, and to ſend for them back; and to make Remittances to them whilſt there.

ARTICLE XIV.

The abſent Inhabitants, and ſuch as are in the Service of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the Enjoyment and Property of their Eſtates, which ſhall be managed for them by Attorneys.

ARTICLE XV.

The Wives of Officers, and others, who are out of the Iſland, ſhall have Leave to retire with their Effects, and a Number of Servants ſuitable to their Rank.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Engliſh Government ſhall procure for the Inhabitants an Exportation for ſuch Commodities as the Iſland produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England.

ARTICLE